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# New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII.....No. 6,560. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG—SITUATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST.



From the above map our readers may gather an intelligent idea of the distribution of the several parts of Gen. Buell's immense force just prior to the Battle of Pittsburg, as stated by our correspondents. Since the occupation of Nashville, the six old divisions, respectively commanded by Generals McCook, Nelson, Mitchell, Thomas, Crittenden, and Wood, have been more equalized in point of number, and they all consist now of four brigades of infantry and a corresponding complement of cavalry and artillery each. A new one has furthermore been organized under command of Gen. Negley, to constitute the reserve. The location of the several divisions had been as follows: That of Gen. Mitchell was at Murfreesboro', on the direct road to Chattanooga (since turned off to Huntsville, Ala., severing the Rebel railroad communication between the Southern Atlantic States and the West); those of Generals McCook, Nelson, Crittenden, and Thomas were encamped on the Columbia road, on and between Butler Creek and Duck River; and were joined by Gen. Wood's and Gen. Negley's, which previously remained in the suburbs of Nashville. About two weeks ago, it was determined between Generals Halleck, Buell, and Grant, that the main body of the army in Middle Tennessee should form a junction with the forces already collected under Gen. Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee, between Paducah and Savannah, and hence the divisions of Generals Thomas, Nelson, McCook, and Crittenden turned to the right of Columbia, and marched, via Mount Pleasant and Wayneboro', to Savannah, where they crossed the Tennessee and united with Gen. Grant's command, just in time to save us from overwhelming disaster in the second battle at Pittsburg.

The result was a mere thing and could not fail—they would capture Grant's army, then whip Buell, and then hold their railroads. If they lost the day, he said they might as well lay down their arms and go home. Major McDonald thinks the story of the escape of Gen. Prentiss is not true. He and a greater portion of his brigade were taken prisoners in the early part of the fight on Sunday. The gunboats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total destruction on Sunday. The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a complete surprise, many officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents, and slaughtered or taken prisoners. Gen. Smith was not in the fight, but lying sick at Savannah, not being able to get out of bed. Our forces on Sunday were not over 35,000 men, and the enemy's not less than 50,000. The Rebel Quartermaster says 50,000 rations were issued before they left Corinth.

The second day's fight was not half as desperate as the first. The Rebels soon gave way before our fresh troops, and the pursuit was not continued. Major McDonald thinks our killed will number at least 1,000, and 3,000 wounded. He says 1,400 or 1,600 wounded Rebels were left on the field, and thinks they killed about 3,000. Beside the wounded, we did not take more than 500 prisoners. Beauregard is thought not to be prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and, if pushed, will retreat to Jackson, Mississippi.

The telegraph line to Savannah, Tenn., was completed last Tuesday; but it has been broken and the wire carried away, so that communication is not now perfect. The department, up to 10 o'clock to-night, received no further information from Pittsburg Landing than has already appeared in the newspapers. As Gen. Halleck is near the scene of the last battle, an official account is very soon expected.

**INCIDENTS OF THE TWO DAYS' FIGHT.**  
A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times furnishes a portion of whose graphic narrative was furnished by telegraph to the Associated Press, gives a lengthy description of the position of the forces, the first attack, the prospects of the struggle as the battle advanced, the gunboat charge, Buell's arrival, the charge of the cavalry and other matters of interest. We can only find room for the following portions of the narrative:

**THE ATTACK.**  
At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our line. The enemy, in large force, had driven in the pickets of Gen. Sherman's division, and with vengeance on the 48th Regiment of O. V. M., Col. Sullivan, the 70th, Col. Cokerell, and the 72d, Col. Buckland. The troops had never before been in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, they could fully understand their position, or get into file, they made a resistance as was possible, but were, in consequence of the force of Gen. Prentiss, forced to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear. The 5th Ohio Cavalry, formerly belonging to this division, had been removed to Gen. Harbitt's command the day before yesterday, and their place supported on the troops immediately in their rear. These latter knew nothing of the approach of the enemy until they were in their midst, firing into their ranks and applying the torch as they came. The slaughter on this first onslaught of the enemy was very severe, scores falling at discharge of the enemy's guns, and all making their best effort to escape or repel the foe. It, however, soon became evident that the secession force was overpowering, and nothing was left for the advance line but retreat. This was done in considerable disorder, both officers and men losing every particle of their baggage, it of course falling into the enemy's hands.

**LOSING GROUND.**  
As our correspondents reached the third line of our forces (at 8 o'clock) he met several thousands of stragglers, many of them from the hospitals, but many more who had never before witnessed the service of the battle-field, and who so far had not found it much to their liking. Their faces were turned to the river, and neither persuasion nor threats could induce them to change their course. I must say, that at this juncture, your correspondent was strongly reminded of the great panic at Bull Run, for appearances indicated that the same scenes were likely to be re-enacted upon this occasion. Men and women came promiscuously, singly and by dozens, filling the road; limping, staggering, and in some cases supported on the arms of comrades or others, but all having the same destination, and bent on the accomplishment of the same purpose, viz.: to escape from the scene of the fighting.

**THE CHARGE OF THE CAVALRY.**  
I have neglected heretofore to mention that from Sunday noon until night, and from Monday morning up to the time I have now reached in this outline description of the battle, not less than 3,000 cavalry had remained seated in their saddles on the hilltop overlooking the river, patiently and earnestly awaiting the arrival of the time when an order should come for them to pursue the flying enemy. That time was now arrived, and a courier from Gen. Grant had severely delivered his message before the entire body was in motion.

**THE FORCE ENGAGED, AND THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.**  
As near as I can estimate of the entire force engaged in this conflict, I have set it down at the opening of the battle as being about 60,000 on the Rebel side, with a somewhat smaller number—say 50,000—on ours. This morning witnessed an addition to our troops of about 12,000 men, while, from the testimony of the Rebel prisoners taken

### GENERAL MITCHELL'S ADVANCE.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., TAKEN.

TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Also, 15 Locomotives and Many Railroad Cars.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13, 1862.  
The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Alabama, was occupied yesterday by Gen. Mitchell without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken, also fifteen locomotives, and a large amount of rolling stock.  
**OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. MITCHELL.**  
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13, 1862.  
The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War:

Huntsville, Ala., April 13, 1862.  
After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 o'clock m., my advanced guard, consisting of Twichin's brigade, Kennett's Cavalry and Simonson's Battery, entered Huntsville this morning, at 6 o'clock. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box-platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails. We have at least succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States.  
O. M. MITCHELL, Bde. Gen. Commanding.  
[Huntsville is the capital of Madison County, Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 150 miles N. E. of Tuscaloosa, and 116 S. by E. of Nashville. This movement outflanks Corinth, and places the center of the new Rebel line of defense.—Ed. Trib.]

### THE ATTACK ON NEW-ORLEANS.

Pass Christian Taken.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 13, 1862.  
A dispatch dated Mobile, 5th, says the enemy (Union troops) shelled Pass Christian yesterday, landed 2,400 men and 12 4-pound howitzers. Our (Rebel) force was 300 men and two howitzers. We made a narrow escape.  
[Pass Christian is a post village, of Harrison Co., 165 miles S. E. of Jackson, Mississippi, 30 miles from New-Orleans, 13 from Mississippi City, and 25 from Biloxi, commanding a Pass of the same name near the entrance of St. Louis Bay.—Ed. Trib.]

### FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Reported Surrender of Fort Craig with Col. Canby's Command.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 13, 1862.  
The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following: A letter has been received at New-Orleans from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig, by unconditional capitulation. Col. Canby proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart, on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during the war, but Gen. Sibley insisted on an unconditional surrender.

### FROM ARKANSAS.

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING IN ARKANSAS—ILLNESS OF GEN. SIGEL.

St. Louis, April 12, 1862.  
It is reported that the Rebels have withdrawn their forces from Northwestern Arkansas, and are concentrating them at Pocatons, in the Northeastern part of the State. Their force at that point is represented to be 10,000. The Union forces, under Gen. Steele, are between Greenville, Missouri, and the Arkansas line, prepared to meet any movement the Rebels may make.  
Major-Gen. Sigel has arrived from the Southwest, having been compelled to leave his command for a time on account of his health.  
Arrivals from Irons say that the rebel General Van Dorn is at Pittman's ferry, on the Current river, near the Missouri line, with 10,000 or 12,000 troops, awaiting reinforcements.

### FROM PORT ROYAL.

The steam-transport Locust Point, French, from Port Royal, arrived on Saturday afternoon, bringing dates to the 7th inst. She sailed in company with the steamship Parkersburg, for New-York, with the mails. The Calhaws would sail for New-York on the 10th. There had been no arrivals of transports since the sailing of the Atlantic. Nothing of consequence had transpired since our last date. The health of the troops, as before—good.

The U. S. steam transport, Parkersburg, Capt. Hoffman, also arrived on Saturday night, from Port Royal, sailing from thence on the 7th inst. She furnishes no further intelligence. She brings the mails and the following passengers:

Capt. Henry Wayne, 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, Lewis J. Kane, Master Mate, U. S. N., Lieut. Metcalf, Lieut. Col. Porter, Lieut. Col. G. Collins, Quartermaster's Staff at Port Royal, Mr. James Turner, and 9 in steerage.

### SERENADE TO GEN. HALLECK.

Major-Gen. Halleck was serenaded at the Planters' House, St. Louis, on Wednesday night. After a few patriotic airs, a call and cheers for Gen. Halleck resulted in his speedy appearance upon the balcony. He was received with enthusiastic applause, upon the subsidence of which, he spoke briefly, in substance, as follows:  
"I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment, but must accept it less as a personal honor than as one intended for the brave men who have so well fought our battles. We have glorious news to-day from Island No. 10. Gen. Pope has captured the Rebels, 6,000 prisoners, 100 large cannon, 100 small arms, with wagons, camp equipment, and everything the enemy had. [Loud cheering and music.] I have just received further news."  
"Gen. Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth, and attacked the combined forces of Gen. Grant and Buell at Pittsburg. The battle began at daybreak yesterday morning, and continued until late in the afternoon. Immense losses on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back to their fortifications. [Immense cheering.] When I came here I promised to drive the Rebel flag from Missouri. This has been done, and more. I have opened the Tennessee and the Cumberland to the commerce of St. Louis, and I trust it will not be long before this city will have communication with the ocean. [Renewed and prolonged cheering.] Gentlemen, I leave you to-morrow morning, but shall remain in immediate telegraphic communication with St. Louis, and shall still seek the promotion of her welfare and prosperity."

The close of the significant address was followed with fresh bursts of applause and the lively performance of Yankee Doodle, by the band, soon after which the pleased crowd retired.  
The next morning the General left St. Louis, with his staff, for the field. We append a list of his aides: Brig-Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff and Engineers; Capt. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brig-Gen. Smith, Chief of Cavalry; Col. Catts, Chief of Topographical Engineers; Col. Caldwell, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. DuBois, Chief of Artillery; Col. McKibbin, Aid-de-camp and Judge-Advocate; Col. Key, Aid-de-camp; Capt. Smith, Aid-de-camp; Asst. Surgeon, Peter V. Schuck, Lieut. Philo, Aid-de-camp; Lieut. Throckmorton, Aid-de-camp; Mr. Wier, Military Telegraphist.

### THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

SHE HAS GONE TO CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 13, 1862.  
A letter from Patuxent, N. C., to The Richmond Whig says that the Nashville was taken to sea by Lieut. Wm. C. Whittle, and that she was taken to Charleston to be delivered to her new owners.